

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

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FEDERATION PLANS FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE Canada to Become Full Member of Food Board

MAJOR PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE ARE DEALT WITH

Seek Floors for Farm Prices—
Protest Ottawa's Procedure
re Debt Legislation

NOTABLE CONVENTION

Fifty-two Farm Organizations
Represented—Relief of Labor
Shortage Sought

Concentrating their attention strictly upon business at every session, delegates to the Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, meeting in Southminster United Church, Lethbridge, on July 22nd and 23rd, dealt with the major problems facing their industry today, and formulated policies looking to the stability and prosperity of the farming industry in the post-war years.

Fifty-two organizations with an aggregate membership of more than 90,000 farmers, are today represented in the Federation. Many of the farmers are in association with two or more member bodies; but it is estimated that there are represented indirectly well over 50,000 individual farmers out of the total of 103,000 farm operators in the Province. The delegates were thus able to speak with authority for a very substantial majority of Alberta farm people, while the steadily growing influence of the Federation is exerted in the interest of all.

Three Principal Subjects

Under the chairmanship of Lew Hutchinson, Chairman of the Federation, and of Wm. Hawreluk, Jr., A.F.U., and President Robert Gardiner of the U.F.A., the Convention gave special attention to three principal subjects of concern to the producers: price controls, the immediately pressing problem of farm labor, and debt adjustment legislation.

The presence as guest speakers of Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, accompanied by the Deputy Foods Administrator, F. S. Grisdale; a representative of the Dominion Department of Labor in the person of T. B. Pickersgill of Ottawa and also of W. W. Dawson, supervisor of the Dominion-Provincial farm labor program in Saskatchewan and of Col. E. S. Doughty of War Labor, made possible a frank examination of many aspects of these problems, and no doubt enabled the men responsible for administration to carry back to their offices a clearer understanding of the needs and desires of the farm people of this Province in respect to the matters under review. At the same time, in formulating the policies which the Government and its authorities are asked to implement, the delegates themselves were able to profit by the discussions.

As Canadians in Sicily Push On



In this picture taken in Sicily, two Canadian tankmen who helped chase the Axis out of the town of Rousolini are seen exchanging battle yarns with a fighting man of a famous British regiment. Apparently suspended in mid-air, but actually painted on a wall behind, is a picture that didn't inspire Italians to do much except running. The bizarre effect was produced by the sun shining on the white wall. The Sicilians quickly removed every symbol of Fascism from towns occupied by the Allies.

The fact that the new Dominion legislation concerning farm debt adjustment had just been rushed through the House of Commons without prior consultation with the "Saskatoon Committee" representing the three Prairie Governments, whose recommendations had been largely ignored, aroused a great deal of indignation. Hon. Lucien Maynard, who represents the Alberta Government on the Saskatoon Committee, described the differences between the legislation which has now been enacted and the draft bill submitted to Ottawa by the committee. This subject is fully dealt with by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, in an article appearing elsewhere in this issue.

After very full discussion, the Convention by resolution unanimously expressed an "emphatic protest" against "the manner in which the new Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act was introduced into the House of Commons and passed."

It was pointed out that "all the farm organizations of Western Canada had met in conference in Saskatoon on two occasions and agreed upon representations with respect to debt legislation believed to be in the interests of Western farmers." Delegations from each of these conferences had presented their conclusions to the Government and named a continuing committee to follow up the representations. "Subsequently," stated the resolution, "numerous requests were made to members of the Government for information as to the nature of

(Continued on page 5)

RECOGNIZED AS SECOND RANKING FOOD PROVIDER

Full Voice for Dominion in Post-war Food Banking Fully Warranted

PLANNING FOR FUTURE

Restrictions Here to Continue as
Canada Helps Supply
Starving Europe

By M. McDOUGALL

OTTAWA, Aug. 4th.—Official recognition of Canada's position as the second ranking food provider among the United Nations may come very shortly with an announcement that the Dominion is to be appointed to full membership on the combined food board. News to the effect that action along this line is to be taken has come from Washington, and a formal confirmation of the step, from the Canadian Government, is expected at any time.

Canada's Major Role

The part which Canada and Canadian agriculture will be asked to play in the post-war structure of food production, distribution and food banking is to be a major one. That the Dominion should have a full voice in the policies and operation of the combined food board stands to reason; that she will get it is more than a probability. Canadians are today passing through a period in which, despite tremendous increases in agricultural production, they are being denied their normal share of agricultural products. This of course is quite in order. Our armies and the armies and people of Great Britain and later the people of liberated Europe must be fed. After all, relatively speaking, we at home are almost untouched by the war.

The post-war years will see a continued restriction of civilian buying, as Canada continues to do her part in supplying the food for the starving peoples of a score of European countries. She will be asked to help out in Asia, too. There will be a great deal of food needed in China, in the islands of the Pacific.

If Canadians are to see more food on their tables after the war it will only be because agricultural production is stepped up again and still again. This can be done, of course, and will be done when the manpower situation eases up due to the discharge from our armed forces of thousands of men from Canadian farms.

Must Plan and Safeguard Future

There is bound to be a great future for agriculture in this country but that future must, to some extent, be planned and safeguarded.

It is here that the combined food board comes in. At present it is

(Continued on page 12)

Food Subsidies Cost to Britain £145,000,000

LONDON, Eng.—The cost of food subsidies to the British Government, for the year ending March 31st last, was £145,000,000. This represented reductions in retail prices as follows: bread, 2d. per quarter; meat, 1-1/2d. per pound; potatoes, 1/2d. per pound; flour, 1/2d. per pound; milk, 1/2d. per quart; eggs, 1s.9d. per dozen; and sugar, 3d. per pound.

Plan for Manufacture of Farm Implements

Plans were laid for the manufacture of farm implements in conjunction with a group of regional co-ops of the U.S., at a board meeting of Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited in Regina late in July.

MAY CROSS BOUNDARY

An agreement allowing combines and other harvesting equipment and operators to cross the boundary between Canada and the U.S., has been concluded.

Arrangements have been made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture whereby farmers can secure the iron parts for making stock sweeps from Implement Parts Distributors.

UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY LIFE CONFERENCES

By DONALD CAMERON

As Director of the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, the writer of the following article, Donald Cameron, M.A., has for many years devoted his energies and ability to bringing educational facilities to rural people, whose experiences and point of view he shares. He was Director of the Conferences.

Developing the idea that it is a sound educational technique to take educational opportunity to the people rather than have the people come to a central institution, particularly in these times of restricted travel, the University of Alberta Department of Extension suspended its School of Community Life which has been held annually for the last six years at the School of Agriculture at Olds and instead held four district Community Life Conferences and camps. These camps were held at Lake Saskatoon in the Peace River country; Lake St. Vincent in the St. Paul area; Gooseberry Lake in the east central section and at Sangudo, north-west of Edmonton.

In spite of the difficult man-power situation on the farms and the late season, the response and the attendance at these Conferences was all

that could be expected. The Conference at Lake Saskatoon, which was held from July 1st to 4th inclusive, had a registration of 76, in addition to which quite a number of visitors attended individual sessions. The attendance at St. Vincent for the two-day conference there was 73. The total registration from July 14th to 18th at Gooseberry Lake was 260, and for the two-day session at Sangudo, 250.

Co-operative Community Ventures

The Conferences were sponsored as co-operative community ventures by the University Department of Extension and the community organizations in the areas concerned. A special effort was made to have representatives of every community organization in the district at the Conference, with the idea that the program concerned all interests irrespective of age, race, religion or occupation. Some of the conferences developed a sense of community to a greater extent than others, and all showed promising possibilities for the future.

The University received the whole-hearted co-operation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, which co-operated through the supplying of Home Economics instructors and also in providing the services of the

Provincial Director of Agriculture Extension at one of the meetings. The various district co-operative and farm organizations co-operated, and among the visitors at various conferences were:

J. J. MacLellan, Vice-President of the United Grain Growers; W. A. Hempel, the United Grain Growers; E. H. Keith and W. J. Blair, Louis Normandeau and William Grafton of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Miss Mollie Coupland represented the U.F. W.A. and George Bevington, the Alberta Farmers' Union.

Purpose of Conferences

The purpose of these Community Life Conferences is to provide an opportunity for the people to come together with trained leaders in the field of adult education to discuss freely and frankly some of the major problems that are affecting the community as a whole at the present time. Having in mind that people today are very much concerned with the post-war world, the main theme running through all of the Conferences was the examination of democratic principles and values in a changing world.

The University and the Conferences were fortunate in being able to secure as the principal guest lecturer, Dr. George Dykhuizen, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Vermont. Dr. Dykhuizen has concerned himself over the last number of years with a study of a basic philosophy of rural living and has been widely used on lecture tours by Claude Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture and by the Directors of A.A.A. and Soils Conservation programs of the United States.

The Basic Theme

The basic theme of Dr. Dykhuizen's lectures had to do with an examination of the fundamental democratic values as they are being and can be developed and adapted to the economic and social needs of a changing world. His lectures on the subjects of "The Meaning and Nature of Democracy", "Recent Farm Programs and Their Implications for Democracy", "Basic Principles of Rural Living", and others of a similar and related nature, were masterpieces of clearcut thinking and presentation and were provocative of much interest and discussion at every conference.

Rural Problems of Post-War World

From the earnestness of the questions and discussions at each and every Conference, it was evident that the people from the towns and villages of rural Alberta are doing a lot of serious thinking about the problems of their own communities in the post-war world. Dr. Dykhuizen performed an invaluable service in clarifying many of the ideas that are fundamental to the success of a democratic society, and it is safe to say that no lecturer who has been brought to the Province under the Community Life Conference program has made a finer contribution to the thinking of rural Alberta.

The interests of the women were taken care of very competently by the Home Economics demonstrators in the persons of Miss Margaret Fraser, Mrs. Lillian Ferby Ewasiuk and Miss Esther Anderson. Naturally enough, one of the topics of most concern to the women at all the Conferences was that of home canning with the reduced sugar allowance.

Sometimes lectures and discussions were held in the classroom, often, mosquitoes permitting, they were held out under the trees on the lake shore. Addresses, moving picture programs and organized recreation were given by the Director of the Conferences, and by S. O. Hillerud and Frank Peers, members of the Department of Extension staff.

The Community Life Conference program in Alberta is an adaptation of the chautauqua style of organization to a kind of folk school technique of study and discussion. The response of the people in various communities in spite of the difficult circumstances relating to farm labor and to travel indicate that such a program of public information and discussion can serve a very useful purpose in these difficult days.

REGARDS STABLE PRICES AS REAL NEED OF FARMER

Gordon Tells Convention Inflation Not in Interest Any Major Group

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. —Paying high tribute to Canadian farmers, whose magnificent job in production he described as a major contribution to the wartime effort of the United Nations, and giving a detailed explanation of the price ceiling policy, whose continued success, he declared, was "dependent upon the support and whole-hearted co-operation of every interest and group in the country," Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, addressing here a large gathering under the auspices of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, affirmed that "the real interest of Agriculture is best served by a long period of stable prices."

At the close of his address, Mr. Gordon dealt with a large number of questions from members of the audience, both upon the general principles of price control and upon its application in many particular cases. Frank Grisdale, Deputy Foods Administrator, accompanied him on the platform, also answered a number of questions. W. F. Pendergast, Director of the Information Branch of the W.P.T.B., accompanied Mr. Gordon on his visit.

Gardiner Introduces Speaker

"We appreciate Mr. Gordon's taking time off to come West especially to attend this meeting," stated Robert Gardiner, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, who as chairman for the occasion introduced the speaker. "His position is not an easy one. His job is to check inflation." The farmers properly made representations to the Board, with a view to obtaining just treatment for their industry; but they realized the nature of the problem which he had to face.

"I am not here as a special pleader for any particular system, nor as representing any partisan point of view," stated Mr. Gordon. "I speak to you as a public servant, sincerely anxious to discover with you the procedure which will best serve the national interest in the long run and at the same time meet the immediate urgency of war in the most effective manner possible."

"I have no quarrel," he declared, "with those who contend that the farmers of Canada were not receiving a proper return for their labors, and who say that notwithstanding the improvement of the last few years—their position is still not all that it might be. But today we have not the goods and services available to increase the standard of living, or even to maintain it. Our resources are pledged in a war for survival—the most costly of all wars. The agony of war is no time for any group to force adjustments, and, more than that, it is shortsighted to believe that concessions extracted from the community by virtue of wartime shortages could be maintained. Intelligent agricultural leadership will make neither of these mistakes. It will rather study and press for action that will ensure stability now and post-war."

Many Groups Restive

In the early days of the war dislocations and disruptions were accepted by the people as inevitable. But as it dragged on various groups became concerned lest they lose their improved position after the war, while those who had not shared in the improvement endeavored to use their wartime bargaining power to strengthen their position, said the speaker. Some labor groups were becoming restive, fearing that their bargaining power would be weaker after the war. Manufacturers and shopkeepers wondered whether the restraints and burdens of wartime controls would continue to operate severely. (Continued on page 3)

THE FARMERS' RIGHTS

Alberta Pool elevators are handicapped in periods of congested storage space. Thousands of farmers who would ordinarily deliver their grain to this co-operative grain handling organization find themselves unable to do so.

The three Western Pool Elevator systems have made, and are making, strong representation to the Wheat Board to make such change in the allotment of cars as will give, as far as possible, the farmer the right to deliver his grain to the elevator of his choice.

It is hoped that Pool elevators will get a better deal in the car allotment. In any event, it is suggested that wherever possible the grain producers of Alberta should patronize Alberta Pool Elevators to the fullest extent.

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

THE NEW DEBT LEGISLATION

By Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL.D.

A new Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act was passed in the closing hours of the recent session of Parliament.

It is significant that in Western Canada there has been almost a complete absence of any complimentary reference to it. True, the Premier of Manitoba gave it a somewhat apologetic pat on the back when he reminded Western Canada how hard it was for the Government to pass legislation of this kind in a Parliament dominated by Eastern Canada. For Manitoba the Act is probably better than no Act at all.

Poor Substitute

In Alberta and Saskatchewan the Act has been greeted with silence or criticism. It is a poor substitute for the permanent code of farm debt adjustment advocated by the conference of farm organizations at Saskatoon and in actual practice it is very doubtful if it will be found as beneficial in the operation as the former act which it replaces.

True, it presents some advantages over the old Act. It provides a better definition of "debt" and "creditor" than the old Act, and so overcomes some of the technical weaknesses of the old Act. The old, familiar diffi-

The Government's stabilization policy said Mr. Gordon, did provide greater equity than would be possible under any feasible alternative. It is true, of course, that the economic measures taken in wartime do not and cannot wipe out every long standing grievance or guarantee that each and every person shall receive exact equity.

Complete Equality Not Possible

"The fact is that there can be no such thing as equality of sacrifice in wartime, as anyone who has a son in the armed services will recognize. We know, for example, that wartime taxation imposes a heavier burden upon the salaried man than it does upon the farmer, just as we know that the specific application of price control varies in its effects upon different classes of producers and consumers.

"Nevertheless the stabilization policy does operate to avoid the gross inequity of the only alternative, which is inflation. (As a matter of fact, if we are realistic about it, and take into account the results of taxation and other restrictions, the net effect of our wartime controls has been to level out the distribution of wealth as between different groups and classes to a far greater extent than has been possible in time of peace).

"But we must not overlook the fact that quarrels and dissension concerning the relative effects of wartime controls endanger the main objective, which is the winning of the war. The responsibility of Government under such circumstances is to see that wartime controls are applied with impartiality and under conditions which do not make unendurable the lot of any particular section of the community. Admitting that ABSOLUTE justice is impossible, even if it could be defined, let us see how the farmer has fared."

(Mr. Gordon then discussed the farmers' contribution to the war effort and also the subject of prices of farm products. What he said upon these matters is outlined in the Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section of this issue.)

Referring to price control, Mr. Gordon remarked that "everybody is

cult, of privy of contract, which proved fatal to some applications, has now been laid to rest. Other technical difficulties that in recent years have been the subject of court decisions have also been met.

And it takes care of those cases which went before the Boards of Review in the first years of the old Act when adjustments were entirely inadequate. Under the new Act anyone who had a proposal made by a Board of Review before December 31st, 1938, may now make a new application and have the old adjustment reviewed. Many farmers who went before the Boards of Review in the first three years of the old Act will no doubt take advantage of this privilege, particularly where rates of interests were not reduced below seven or eight per cent.

Again under the new Act anyone who qualifies to make application may have all his debts adjusted, both old and new. Under the old Act the Board of Review was powerless to deal with any debts other than those incurred before May 1st, 1935. That was a decided handicap and in many cases no doubt prevented the Board from formulating a really satisfactory scheme of arrangement of the applicant's debts. Under the new Act the judge who hears the application may deal with all debts.

Important Limitation

This last advantage, however, may be more theoretical than practical. For there is a very important limitation now to the right to file an application under the new Act. It provides that two-thirds of the total debts must have been incurred before May 1st, 1935. Under the old Act, if a secured debt, in most cases the principal concern of the debtor, was incurred before that date, the debtor could apply for an adjustment regardless of the proportion which it bore to the total indebtedness. But now if more than one-third of the total indebtedness was incurred after May 1st, 1935, a debtor cannot make an application.

Just how serious a handicap this will prove to be cannot be stated with any assurance. Experience alone will give the answer. It must be remembered that 1936 and 1937 were two of the worst drought years that Western Canada has experienced in half a century and they may have contributed substantially to the indebtedness of many farmers.

To the average farmer the great ob-

in favor of a price ceiling—for the other man's prices." In the long run it was everybody's interest to make control a success, for "no major group or interest can benefit in the long run from an inflation. Any temporary advantages gained by any group "during an inflationary spree" would eventually be swept away.

Inflation and Deflation

Even if it were true, as sometimes had been said, that farmers would profit from inflation, the speaker was "confident that no self-respecting farmer would support a policy of inflation if he realized that it meant the demoralization of our economic system and a weakening of the war effort." Farmers, however, "had little to gain from inflation, even taking the most narrow view of the case." The dose of inflation in Canada after the last war was mild, by European standards, "but the benefits conferred on farmers were equally transitory. Farm prices as a whole more than doubled from 1913-20, but living costs and operating expenses rose nearly as much. The farmer 'was loaded with a burden of debt that was difficult to carry after the bubble of inflation had been pricked.' From 1920 to 1923 farm prices fell by 50 per cent, while the prices of manufactured articles the farmer had to buy fell far less rapidly.

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jection to the new Act will be found in the fact that it throws all proceedings into the court, with the probability that in the majority of cases the farmer debtor will have to go through two courts before he obtains a final adjustment. Under the old Act the proceedings were very informal. The farmer was assisted by the Registrar in making out his application, and he went before a Board of three persons, one of whom was named as a representative of farmers. That fact alone gave the farmer a sense of confidence, and in many cases a farmer appeared without legal assistance.

Under the new Act the first application must be made to the Clerk of the Court. The first hearing is before a District Court judge. And there is an appeal to a Supreme Court judge. A formality is required that was entirely lacking in the old Act. The average farmer feels the Court is an institution to keep away from. He fears its formality and he fears its cost.

The change in procedure will discourage many a deserving farmer from taking advantage of the Act. The mortgage companies have for years insisted that the proceedings should be in court. They have now succeeded in getting them there. That fact speaks for itself. Just why a judge assisted by two reputable citizens is not as well qualified to say what amount of debt a farmer can pay as a judge sitting by himself is one of those mysteries which the average mind unhampered by tradition is quite unable to understand.

Wise to Make Application Now

The new Act has not as yet been proclaimed. It will probably take about two months to organize the personnel and procedure. In the meantime applications can still be made under the old Act, and it might benefit some debtors to get their applications in before the new Act is proclaimed. Much will depend on the outlook and attitude of the judges upon whom this additional work will fall. They are very busy now with the duties thrown upon them by the various war measures. There is unfortunately a widespread belief that the farmer is now prosperous and is fast paying his debts. Granting that farm revenues have considerably improved, ten years of low prices and depressed conditions cannot be met by one or two or three years of better times. And the annual reports of the mortgage companies do not show any great reduction in the amount of farm mortgage debt. Should a period of low prices and depressed conditions follow this war, then we will see.

There is still a real problem to be solved, and a sympathetic attitude towards it and towards the intent and

purpose of this legislation may do much in ensuring contentment and order and right thinking in the difficult days still before us.

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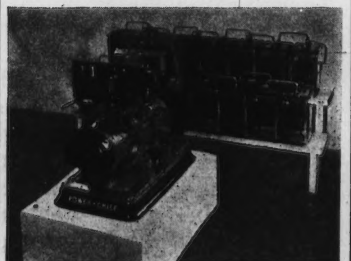
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CONSOLIDATION

The Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture recently held in Lethbridge was well organized and well conducted. It came to grips with the immediately pressing problems of the farming industry in Western Canada and it envisaged and advanced suggestions for dealing with those of the post-war years. The Convention's proceedings are reported in *The Western Farm Leader's* staff correspondence appearing in this issue.

* * *

DONALD GORDON'S ADDRESS

The policies of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are of intimate concern to all citizens, and, in an especial sense to the farm people, since large expansion of agricultural production is now, probably, Canada's greatest wartime need in the economic field. The munitions program has developed, more or less according to schedule, and can more readily be controlled. The assembly lines can be made to provide a constant flow of equipment, to meet the requirements of our own and our allies' armed forces. Agricultural output is dependent, in greater degree, upon variable factors, of which, of course, the weather is one.

The Federation of Agriculture wisely saw fit to invite Donald Gordon to attend the recent Convention as guest speaker. By doing so they made it possible for representatives of the farmers to learn by direct contact with the Canadian who directs price control policies, exactly what he has in mind. They were able, at the same time, to bring to his notice the special problems and needs of Western agriculture.

Because the address which Mr. Gordon gave at Lethbridge has aroused widespread interest throughout rural Alberta, and because we believe our readers will be glad to have an accurate outline of his views upon price control in relation to agricultural production, we have given a great deal of space to the subject in this issue.

Representations made by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and its member bodies have had an important bearing upon changes in price control methods and in subsidies which have been made from time to time. The Federation will continue to bring the needs of the farm community to the

notice of the appropriate authorities. It is all to the good that while the farmers' position is being made clear to these authorities, as many farmers as possible should have an opportunity to know what Mr. Gordon's views are.

* * *

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The farmers' co-operatives have shown gratifying expansion during the past year, in numerous directions. That is all to the good; but no matter how strong the co-operatives may become, the necessity for primary organization of the farm people remains as great a necessity as it has ever been. As we go to press, the United Farmers of Alberta are conducting a Province-wide drive, with a view to building up their Locals to greater strength. The drive is being carried on by the members of the Locals. The more successful their present effort, the more powerful will the whole farmers' movement in this Province become.

* * *

FARMERS AND THE C.B.C.

The A.F.A. Convention took a very positive stand on the subject of radio broadcasting in Canada. The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, is of such great importance that we think it worth while to quote it in full. It reads:

"Whereas, we have in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation a public utility service which is of great value to the Canadian people, and

"Whereas, C.B.C. has of recent months been the subject of frequent attack and criticism from various channels throughout the Dominion of Canada;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the A.F.A. reaffirm our advocacy of the principle of public ownership, regulation and control, with regard to radio broadcasting, and

"Further be it resolved, that we suggest to the Dominion Government and the Board of Governors of C.B.C. that on such an important body the organized farmers of Canada should be adequately represented, and

"Further be it resolved, that more effort should be made by the C.B.C. to build up a greater unity in Canada by having actual farmers of Eastern and Western Canada give first-hand recitals of their problems over Canadian radio, and

"Further be it resolved, that on the same basis and to the end that the principle of the good neighbor and human brotherhood be more firmly established north and south of the border, Canadian and United States farmers deal with their respective problems."

* * *

JUST AS COGENT TODAY

When legislation to set up a national system of radio broadcasting in Canada was introduced in 1932, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of that day, who sponsored the bill, very clearly set forth the intentions of the Government.

The function of the Commission which was then created was described as the "acquiring, operating, regulating and controlling" of "radio broadcasting in Canada."

In other words, it was decided at that time that not only should the Dominion establish a publicly owned system, but that *all* broadcasting in Canada should be subject to control and regulation by the Commission.

The powers given to the Commission by the legislation of 1932, and since confirmed when the form and name of the Commission were changed, were in accordance with recommendations made by the United Farmers of Alberta, by other farm organizations, and by various associations of citizens throughout Canada.

Today, in some quarters, there is an agitation for curtailment of the authority of the Commission. Our judgment is that the reasons for retaining in the Commission the powers we have described are as cogent today as the reasons for granting them were in 1932.

* * *

"After the last war, the powers that be moved Heaven and Earth to get back to 1914, as E. H. Carr in his *Conditions of Peace* has so conclusively demonstrated. They could not get back, they refused to go forward, and Hitler was the answer to their policy of drift. If they try to get back to 1940 after this war, there will be another Hitler waiting for them just around the corner. And another—and another—until Peter is answered."—Stuart Chase.

* * *

"Thirty years ago, to think of one super government throughout the world was an impossible dream. Now it is an imperative necessity . . . there is no choice before mankind but a world-wide control of power and production—world-wide, no less—and a world-wide scrapping of our inheritance of hates and aggressions that began less than a thousand generations ago, when wars began."—H. G. Wells.

* * *

"It has been a cardinal error in the diplomacy of all peace-loving countries to mistake the power of words for words of power."—Lionel Gelber in *Peace by Power*.

A.F.A. CONVENTION (Continued from page 1)

the proposed act. Having regard to these facts, the action of the Government in introducing the bill in the closing day of the session and rushing it through before the farm organizations had even a chance to see it, can only be regarded as contrary to the spirit of free parliamentary assemblies and an affront to the farm organizations of Western Canada.

The delegates urged "that the conference at Saskatoon should be reassembled as soon as possible for such action as it may deem advisable."

Report Reveals Great Progress

A very comprehensive survey of the work of the Federation during the past year was submitted by the Board of Directors, who called attention to the fact that its influence has been felt not only in the Province but nationally, in the inclusion of its personnel in various committees and councils, such as the National Agricultural Advisory Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee on Harvest Labor, the Provincial Consultative Committee on Agricultural Services, the Alberta Farm for Victory Committee and the Alberta Council

First Vice-President



NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

of Adult Education, while Federation officers had been active in the Provincial Farm Forum Committee, the work of which centres in the A.F.A. offices, and the Committee on Co-operative Education. The Board also have representation on the Advisory Committee of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and has named persons to act on the court of appeals of that commission. The rapid growth in strength of the Canadian Federation was described.

The report, whose detailed recommendations for action upon matters affecting the various branches of farm production were embodied in many of the resolutions subsequently adopted, was signed by Lew Hutchinson, chairman and grain director, and the following directors: Norman F. Priestley, farm supplies; W. C. McKenzie, livestock; Robert Scott, wool; W. G. Logan, A.F.U.; R. Gardiner, U.F.A.; George E. Church, dairy; P. Baker, sugar beet; J. H. Rhodes, poultry.

Grain Policy

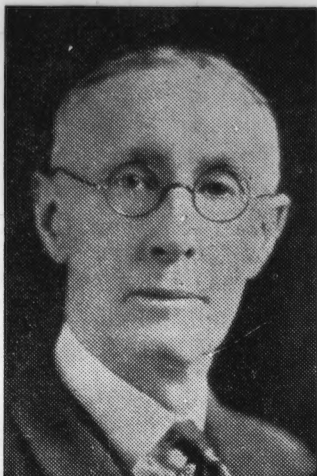
Important recommendations in respect to grain policy were adopted by the delegates in a resolution submitted by the Grain Section, as follows:

"1. That the initial Wheat Board payment for wheat be raised from 90 cents to at least \$1.00 basis One Northern wheat at the terminal.

"2. That the Wheat Board be authorized to make cash advances on the undeliverable portion of farmers' wheat quotas remaining in farm storage.

"3. That farmers be paid farm storage on the wheat stored in farm bins deliverable on the current year's quota at the same rate as that paid

Heads Federation



LEW HUTCHINSON

by the Wheat Board to grain elevator companies.

"4. That the Wheat Board be instructed to handle all coarse grains marketed in Western Canada on a pooling basis.

"5. That the Wheat Board be instructed to consider the establishment of a quota system for the marketing of flax during the 1943-44 crop year."

Floors for Livestock Prices

Final drafting of a resolution calling for guaranteed set prices for livestock and livestock products for two years after the war was left to the Board, as was the drafting of a resolution asking for a graded penalty on excess hog weights, in strict accordance with decrease in the value of the carcass.

In view of the fact that drought conditions in certain areas may lead to gluts of unfinished cattle on the markets this fall, the Federation was asked to bring to the attention of the W.T.P.B. the desirability of getting machinery ready to carry out its stated intention of establishing (should this be necessary) a floor for prices. The Federal Government was urged to take immediate action to clear up the labor disputes between the packing plants of Western Canada and their employees.

Bonusing of farm labor by the Government, so that the amount of wages the farmer must pay shall have some equitable relation to the prices he receives for foodstuffs was asked. The farmer, it was stated, had been put in an impossible position because while wage levels in industry had been stabilized to a degree, he must produce foodstuffs at stabilized prices though his costs are increasing, and actually he could not pay "wage costs which have almost trebled within the last two years."

Laborers' Income Tax Deductions

The Dominion Government was petitioned to exempt farmers from the requirement to make income tax deductions from labor which is employed "for less than a period of forty days." Laborers, it was pointed out, are insisting on receiving a net wage exclusive of such deductions. It was also requested that the Government make available sufficient labor to take care of the demands for increased farm production; and the suggestion was made that a number of Italian prisoners of war with rural background be allowed to volunteer for farm work in Canada.

Selective Service was urged to give more attention to placing people in positions for which they are best suited by personal qualities and training and physical fitness.

Sugar Rations for Canning

It was recommended to the Sugar Administrator that rural housewives filling proper affidavits be allowed additional sugar needed for home preserving up to 25 lbs. for each

member of their families. Today, it was stated, farm women see "farm and wild fruits spoil, while there are empty bottles on the fruit shelves." Coupon rationing of all jams, jellies and syrup was urged, it being pointed out that sugar is allowed to manufacturers of these products, which are not now rationed.

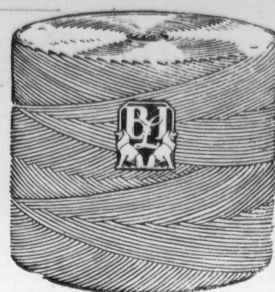
Relaxation by the W.P.T.B. of orders Nos. 184 and 284, and liberal interpretation of them, to "permit reasonable development and expansion of co-operatives during the war and any further period of the operation of such orders," was sought. The Board through the orders has attempted to confine business to concerns operating as at November 2nd, 1942, to restrict them to lines manufactured or sold during twelve months preceding that date, even preventing additions to floor space except by permit. Thus the expanding co-operatives, which "offer in some essential particulars a pattern for the reorganization of the economic arrangements of human society in the post-war world," are hampered. The U.F.A. Central Co-operative sponsored this resolution.

In view of the fact that very considerable savings could be effected in cost and labor if all creameries adopted a system of bi-monthly payments for cream shipments, it was asked that an estimate of savings were this system adopted be submitted

Second Vice-President



GEORGE E. CHURCH



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To Our Farmer Customers and Agents:

During four years of war we have been able to supply you with our justly famous BRITANNIA BINDER TWINE. It has been difficult for us, but we are happy we have been able to continue the privilege of serving you.

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Thank you for your loyalty to us and our British Products.

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to the proper Federal authorities. Canadian Wool Board, Ltd., was asked to absorb freight on wool from assembly points in Western Canada to Eastern Canada, "thus making the scale of prices for wool applicable, grade for grade, in the West as in Eastern Canada."

(Continued on page 8)



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Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section

A strong and healthy agriculture can be achieved only by strong virile co-operatives closely knit together in a strong efficient national farmers' organization.



"We Must Help Ourselves" . . . Farmers' Record in War Envious, Says Gordon . . .

What Can Be Done by a Practical Plan of Flock and Herd Improvement

By THE MANAGEMENT

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool is a member of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and recently this Federation held its Annual meeting in Lethbridge, Alberta. This Annual Meeting was honored with the presence of the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Mr. Donald Gordon, and some parts of his address are printed on this page, while there is a further report of what he said and of the discussion which followed, elsewhere in the paper.

Mr. Gordon, among other things, made reference to the improvements in prices for farm products such as eggs, poultry, milk, cream, cattle and hogs. He stated that without the Government subsidies, there had been an improvement in the paying prices for all farm products of approximately 43 per cent over 1939 values, that if wheat were left out the figure would be 50 per cent, and with the subsidies taken into consideration, the increase was considerably above this percentage.

We take it from Mr. Gordon's remarks, that he did not in any way wish to indicate that the farmers were being any too well paid for their work and production. Rather, we believe he wished to point out that there had been recognition for increased costs of production.

We make these references only for the purpose of supporting our thought

for this article, and although it is one that you have heard before, we believe that this is an opportune time to bring it to your attention again. We are referring to the very important topic, *Farm Management Efficiency*, and in this respect, as it is especially referred to, *PROPER BREEDING AND PROPER FEEDING*.

We have in front of us a copy of the 36th Annual Report of the Dairy Commissioner of Saskatchewan. In one portion of this report are given some figures on the average production of dairy herds under test in Saskatchewan from the year 1921 to 1941 inclusive.

Some Striking Figures

We know that your reading time does not permit us to give complete figures for all these years, but may we advise you that the average dairy cow's production under test, in pounds

Widespread interest has been shown by Alberta farmers in the discussion of price control and kindred matters by Donald Gordon, as speaker at the convention of our own Federation in this Province; and there has been a general desire to learn what Mr. Gordon said. We print below a portion of his address:

Has Farmer Done His Share?

"Has the farmer done his share in the War? Has the impact of the war hurt his interests now, or for the future? Let us review the record. Food production is a war job; it ranks in importance with guns and tanks and planes. The total volume of food production in Canada last year was more than 25 per cent above pre-war levels. Hogs marketed in 1942 were up 69 per cent from the pre-war, and Canada provided the United Kingdom with most of the bacon needed to meet the ration requirements. Cheese production was up last year 59 per cent; butter was up 6 per cent.

To provide the feed grain needed to meet this increase in livestock and

dairy products, the farmers of Canada increased coarse grain acreage last year by more than 25 per cent as compared with pre-war. With the unusually good weather that prevailed last year this expansion resulted in a harvest of oats 70 per cent greater than in pre-war, and a production of barley two and a half times as great. Not only is the number of cattle on farms up 8 per cent from June, 1939, and the hog population up 64 per cent, but the weight of the cattle and the hogs marketed has increased as well.

High Marks to Prairie Provinces

"The score sheet gives high marks to the farmer of the Prairie Provinces. In hogs, cattle, butter, milk, eggs and coarse grains, the greatest increases have been achieved in the Prairie Provinces, as witness the fact that about four-fifths of the increase in hog and cattle marketings took place on Western farms.

"Now this is an enviable record, and it becomes even more striking when it is remembered that the burden of the manpower shortage has fallen heavily on the agricultural industry. Enlistments from farm homes have been heavy, and thousands of farm workers have gone to the cities to work in war plants. All told the number of men on Canadian farms in March, 1943, was about 350,000 fewer than in March, 1939. Equipment and supplies required in production have been difficult to procure, as direct war demands for guns, tanks, airplanes and mechanical equipment made enormous inroads into available raw materials. But though the farmer may have done his share of grumbling about these wartime difficulties, the record shows clearly that he did not lie down on the job because of them. Whatever else may be said, it is clear that the farmer has thrown his full energy into the battle for production—the evidence demonstrates both his loyalty and his ability. . . .

Improved Economic Position

"In what way have his exertions affected his own position? Well, it seems clear that there has been a very definite improvement in the farmers' economic position since the outbreak of hostilities. Just before war broke out the farmers of this country had reached the end of a long decade of food surpluses and low prices. In parts of these Prairie Provinces years of drought had further impoverished large sections of the community. . . .

"Today, however, . . . in relation to the products of other industries, or in relation to the costs of farming, a very considerable improvement has been experienced. The official index shows that the prices of farm products on the average have risen 43 per cent since 1939. If we leave wheat out of the calculation—because we know that wheat continues to be a special problem—then farm prices today, on the average, are 50 per cent higher than they were in 1939, without allowing for

butterfat for the year 1921 was 235.5 pounds and this average for the year 1941 was 324.2 pounds, a very favorable increase of approximately 38 per cent. No doubt similar figures on production could be taken from our Alberta reports. Now the average dairy cow's production in Alberta or Saskatchewan, according to the latest figures that we have received, is about 160 pounds butterfat per year. This is just approximately one half of the average production by dairy cows under test in Saskatchewan, in 1941.

We need not mention again in detail that the work connected with a good dairy cow is practically the same as with a poor producer, so the extra production is almost altogether a gain, and it is a gain that neither depression, poor prices nor anything else can take away from you. We venture to say that there is still a great deal that we can do as producers to improve our returns on dairy production by the adoption of a practical program in *Breeding and Feeding*.

Our Government, through necessity, at the present time in some instances is supporting the production prices of Primary Products, but we must consider this program may change, and even while it is effective we should do everything we can to help ourselves.

To Improve Our Gross Returns

Everyone will agree that in years past, prices for Primary Products were much lower than they should have been, but at the same time we should not overlook our own responsibilities, rather, we should avail ourselves of every opportunity to improve the gross returns from our dairy herds, and improve our production from them, our poultry flock, our hogs and beef cattle, by adopting a practical plan of breeding and proper feeding. In raising the gross returns we will at the same time raise the actual production in units, and this too is most important.

In a later issue we shall give you some particulars and figures of an instance where drastic culling of dairy herds has undoubtedly improved the average herd production in the immediately succeeding years.

Care of Your Milk and Cream

THE producer of milk and cream this year is faced with some production problems more acute than what prevailed in previous years, and one is shortage of efficient help.

Statistics on grades of milk and cream produced this year indicate some falling off, in quality. We are now in our peak production season and notwithstanding difficulties you may be having with respect to help, remember that it is necessary that all the usual safeguards to protect the quality of milk and cream are exercised. Among the many essentials for the production of good quality milk and cream are:

1. Extreme care and cleanliness in milking.
2. Proper cooling and doing it immediately following the milking operation.
3. Using sterile containers and keeping the product at a temperature not higher than 50 degrees.

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Producers operating their own Creameries and Condensery

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

certain subsidy payments, such as the current payments on butterfat.

Adjustments in Prices Farm Products

"The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has not frozen agricultural prices at a relatively low level, as some critics have declared. In the first place, farm prices had shown a very substantial improvement from the outbreak of war up to the time the price ceiling was imposed in the fall of 1941. Secondly, I think I am correct in saying that since the institution of the price ceiling, more price adjustments have been granted on farm products than on anything else.

"I do not need to tell you that the price of beef cattle has increased since the ceiling was established. Actually, beef has risen by about one-third since that time and by about 80 per cent since the summer before the war. Despite that there are those who feel defrauded because they cannot obtain the United States price for beef. Such expectations are completely unrealistic under present-day conditions. Canadian producers must realize that they cannot expect to get American prices for their products unless Canada is prepared to allow all prices to rise to the higher American levels, in which case it would be necessary for everybody, including farmers, to pay the higher American prices for everything they buy.

"Hog prices were raised in the revised contracts with the United Kingdom. The price paid to the producer on butterfat has been increased, and a subsidy of 8 cents per pound is currently being paid.

Some Increases

"Here are a few of the price increases which have taken place between the base period in 1941 and the middle of June, 1943: Cattle prices at Winnipeg rose from a range of \$7.75 to \$8.75 for good butcher steers to \$11.50 to \$11.75. The high mark for hogs in the base period was \$11.35 at Winnipeg; a few weeks ago they were quoted at \$16.25 on the same market. Cheese prices at around 21 cents for No. 1 White at Montreal are 5 cents higher than the base period, and eggs at about 36 cents at Montreal were higher than they have been for any June since 1929. Potato prices have practically doubled from 80 cents to \$1.10 a bag in Montreal, to \$2.20 under the pricing order now current.

"Even if we make full allowance for the seasonal nature of part of these increases, they are much greater than those which have occurred in prices of other commodities generally. In other cases processors, middlemen and distributors have been forced to absorb part or all of the increased price paid to the farmer; and in yet other examples arrangements have been worked out to absorb part of the price increase as a consumer subsidy.

"The Minister of Agriculture stated in the House of Commons that the total subsidies paid directly or indirectly to Agriculture by the Federal Government last year amounted to about \$100,000,000, of which more than half went to Prairie farmers directly in the form of Prairie Farm Assistance Act payments, wheat acreage reduction payments, etc. The butterfat subsidies alone this year may run to more than \$20,000,000, and it is probable that total farm subsidies in 1943 will be higher than they were last year.

Compared With 1926-29 Period

"The effect of the various price increases referred to earlier, on top of those which occurred prior to the ceiling, has been to carry the index of farm prices (excluding wheat) to a higher level than the farmer enjoyed in the so-called 'prosperity' period 1926-29. On that basis, farm prices are now 7 per cent higher. Even if we include wheat in the comparison, the farm price index is still only 9 per cent below the level of this 'prosperity' period.

"The gross cash income of the farming community has now reached

record levels. Including subsidies, gross farm income in 1942 is estimated at \$1,140 million, as compared with an average of \$970 million in the boom period 1926-29, and compared with an average of only \$620 million in the five-year period 1935-39.

Farmers' Costs Up

"It is true that the farmers' expenses have gone up too. The wages of farm labor in Alberta show an increase on the average from \$35 to \$62 per month plus board, between 1940 and 1942. There have been some increases in the price of feed, as well as in equipment and supplies. But, taken as a whole, the increase in farm living and farm operating costs have not risen nearly as much as his selling prices.

"Consequently, the margin between income and expenses, which constitutes the farmer's net cash income, almost double the pre-war figure, and substantially higher than it was even in the boom days before the big slump of 1929. According to preliminary estimates, the net cash income of all farmers in Canada in 1942 was well over \$700 million, as compared with \$580 million in 1926-29, and with an average of \$300 million in the period 1935-39. These, of course, are Dominion averages."

Mr. Gordon said the improvement had not been as marked in the Prairie Provinces as in other areas, but had been substantial, despite the fact that income from wheat had never reached the figure it did in the late twenties. Since 1940 nearly 10 million acres had been taken out of wheat. Hog marketings in the Prairies were three times as heavy in 1942 as in 1939, and creamery butter was up more than 50 per cent. Allowing for benefit payments, gross cash income from Prairie Agriculture in 1942 was \$520 million, as compared with an average of \$280 million in period 1935-39 and nearly as high as the \$540 million of income averages 1926-29.

Farmer as Purchaser

Mr. Gordon said the Board had been alive to the interests of the farmer as a purchaser, substantial amounts being paid out in the form of subsidies, or through tariff reductions, to check rises in costs. Included in subsidized products were pesticides, fertilizers, copra, soy bean meal, molasses and alfalfa meal. Owing to hard fibre shortage, binder twine had become a problem. It was intended if supplies of the substitute which had been found in cotton could be obtained, to pay a subsidy of \$9,000,000 to meet increased costs of this kind of twine.

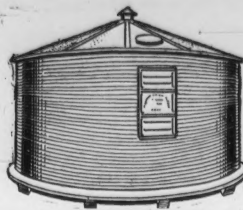
"I do not gloss over the fact that many wheat farmers have not shared in the general betterment of farm conditions, and the debt burdens of the dry areas are still something of a nightmare," stated Mr. Gordon.

"Wheat remains a special problem."

Deserved Improvement

"So far as the price adjustments to which I have referred are concerned, I am sure everybody recognizes that the farmers greatly deserved an improvement over pre-war conditions, and I would be the last person to begrudge the farmer the betterment he has achieved. But I do suggest that the record does not bear out claims... that discrimination has been practiced against agriculture, and that agriculture has been forced to bear the major part of the burden of the stabilization policy."

Farmers hiring soldiers released from military duty for seasonal farm work must agree to pay \$4 a day, regardless of weather, for a stipulated time; payment will be made to a government agency, the soldier receiving his regular pay and allowances, and any difference between that and the \$4 rate, direct from his army paymaster. It is expected that a limited number of soldiers will be available, and application should be made through the local Farm for Victory committees.



This is the WESTEEL Granary!

THOUSANDS of them, made before the war, will be in service this fall—and for years to come—because they are BUILT to LAST.

Westeel Corrugated Steel Granaries will again bring safe storage at low cost within the reach of all, when steel is again available for peace-time purposes.

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The Western Farm Leader
LEGAL DEPARTMENTBy HON. J. E. BROWNLEE,
K.C., LL.D.

(Any paid-up subscriber may submit a legal question, to be answered free in this section, but not by mail.)

Replies to Enquiries

Selling Property for Taxes

S.M.—The Tax Recovery Act of the Province sets out the procedure which must be followed by a Municipality in selling property for taxes. This procedure must be strictly followed. You will probably find that notice of Tax Recovery proceedings was sent you at some stage and that notice of sale was advertised in the *Alberta Gazette*. In any event you should have someone check up on the procedure followed by the Municipal District. Without knowing the name of the town I cannot give you more definite advice, as some of the larger centres of population have special acts which may set out a procedure somewhat different to that of the Tax Recovery Act.

Agreement for Sale

N.A.G.—An Agreement for Sale becomes outlawed in ten years from the time when the right of action by the vendor first accrued, or ten years after the last payment or acknowledgment in writing. You say that an extension agreement was entered into in 1937. If this agreement was in writing and signed by the purchaser, then you have ten years from 1937 in which to take action. If this extension agreement was not in writing, then the agreement is outlawed in ten years from the date when the first payment after the cash payment became due and payable. I suggest to you that you should refer your papers to a solicitor who can advise you more definitely as to your rights.

Producer Entitled to Quota

C.H.—Under Wheat Quota regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board, the actual producer of grain is supposed to be the one entitled to the quota. I suggest that you get in touch with the representative of the Canadian Wheat Board at the Renfrew Building in Calgary. If you lay your case before him he will, no doubt, let you know what can be done.

Harvesting and processing machinery has been developed in the U.S. to make available a domestic source of hemp. A hemp program calling for 185,000 acres of hemp this year, and the building of plants for the production of hemp fibre from this crop, is under way there.

Nearly 500 German prisoners of war are working in south Alberta beet fields, and in general farm work.

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WAR DIARY

July 15th.—Eighth Army pushes towards Catania; further parachute and airborne landings on Sicily announced; another Italian General surrenders. Messina heavily bombed. Russians on offensive on Orel front; advance 12-15 miles. R.A.F. hits Nazi transportation system, shoots down 51 enemy planes, loses 12. Allies advance in drive towards Munda.

July 16th.—Eighth Army within 15 miles of Catania; Allies take twelve more towns. Naples in flames after 24-hour bombing assault. Churchill, Roosevelt, offer Italian people choice of surrender or invasion. Germans say Russian attack near Leningrad. Allies take Muba, near Salamaua. R.A.F. attacks northern French, Italian targets.

July 17th.—Eighth Army throws back heaviest defending force on Sicily; takes Lentini, Scordia; Canadians take two towns, Americans penetrate 30 miles inland. Allied bombers hammer airfields, bases, on Sicily and mainland. Alexander made military governor Sicily. Russians continue advance on Orel front, in face of strong Nazi attempts to counter-attack. R.A.F. bombs Munich, Abbeville, targets in north Italy, from Britain. U.S. airmen bomb Munda.

July 18th.—Allies now hold third of Sicily, over 30,000 prisoners taken. Fascist secretary says Italy's position grave, threatens those who fail to resist. Russians press attack on Orel from north, east, south; Germans bring up reserves. R.A.F. R.C.A.F., continue raids on Nazi bases, enemy shipping. U.S. troops near Munda; seven Jap ships sunk by bombers in Solomons area.

July 19th.—Berlin says Russians open new offensive near Velikie Luki. U.S. airmen bomb Rome, after giving warning (by dropped leaflets) of daylight raids against military objectives in city. Canadians, U.S. troops make contact after capture two more Sicilian towns; join in drive towards Enna.

July 20th.—Eighth Army gains in drive on Catania, against heavy opposition; fourth Italian general taken; Canadian, U.S. forces take Enna. Russian prongs tighten on Orel. Berlin says Russians attempt landing on northern tip Norway. R.A.F. bombs Jap bases in Burma.

July 21st.—Half of Sicily now in Allied hands. Russians recapture more towns; Orel nearly encircled. Nazis kill 50 hostages in France. German troops move into Dodecanese, says Turkish report. Jap cruiser, 2 destroyers, sunk by Allied bombers while attempting to bring reinforcements on Kolombangara island Tuesday, is announced.

July 22nd.—U.S. troops take Castelvetrano air base, within 30 miles of Palermo. Eighth army in heavy fighting at Catania. Montgomery says "simply delighted" with progress of Canadian troops. U.S. bombers make heaviest attack so far on harbor above Munda. Nine Jap ships, including light cruiser, three destroyers, sunk in another attack.

July 23rd.—Palermo taken by U.S. troops; Italians in western part of

Sicily isolated; heavy fighting in Catania area. Russians gain four to five miles on Orel fronts; take Bolkov. Allies bomb Surabaya, Munda.

July 24th.—German July offensive "completely liquidated" says Stalin. U.S. forces take Marsala; 60,000 prisoners in hands of Allies in Sicily. R.A.F. and Greek Air Force bombed Crete by daylight yesterday, announced; 17 planes missing. Istanbul reports Allies may soon begin drive in eastern Mediterranean area. Allied bombers sink Jap seaplane tender off Bougainville. Canadians have taken part in Kiska raids, Ottawa announces. Nazis have killed 50,000 Czechs, as well as many Czech Jews, sent about 200,000 to concentration camps, taken 500,000 to Germany for forced labor, states Czech Minister in London.

July 25th.—Mussolini ousted; Marshal Badoglio heads new military government; King says war to be continued. R.A.F., R.C.A.F. drop 2,300 tons bombs on Hamburg in biggest raid of war. Vichy radio doubts if Axis forces on Sicily can escape. Russians narrow Nazi corridor from Orel.

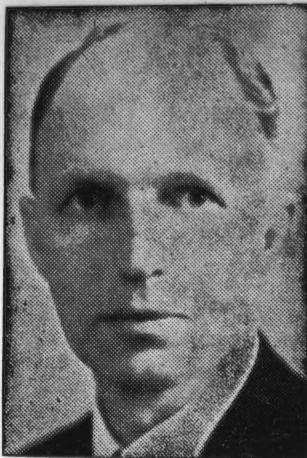
July 26th.—R.A.F., R.C.A.F. again bomb Hamburg, following U.S. air assault by day; St. Omer, Essen, also raided. Over 70,000 prisoners taken on Sicily so far. Martial law set up in Italy; Badoglio orders return of Italian troops from Yugoslavia, Greece, France, says Algiers report. Munda, Oasmata, heavily bombed. Washington indicts for treason 8 Americans abroad who have broadcast for Nazis and Fascists.

July 27th.—R.A.F. bombs Hamburg by night, after daylight raid by U.S. bombers; fifth assault in 48 hours. Other Nazi targets bombed. "Utmost rigors of war" to be exerted against Italy, says Churchill; repeats demand for unconditional surrender. Italian papers reaching Switzerland express joy in downfall of Fascism. German troops taking up defence position below Brenner Pass, according to unconfirmed reports. Allied airmen shoot down 21 Nazi transports over Messina Straits. Rain slows Russian advance on Orel. Wake Island bombed.

July 28th.—New record load of bombs dumped on Hamburg last night, making 5,000 tons in four nights and days. Americans taken Cefalu, Sicily. Ankara hears new Italian government wants peace; Fascist party dissolved; riots in Italian cities. Russians gain on Orel fronts, over strong resistance. Kiska raided 19 times on Monday, Tuesday, Washington announces. Roosevelt declares Allies will not settle for "less than total victory," says Mussolini and "his Fascist gang" to be brought to book.

July 29th.—Presence of German troops in Italy only bar to "immediate and honorable peace", says Eisenhower in broadcast to Italian people. Capture of six more Sicilian towns announced, Agira by Canadians, Micosia by Americans. Bulgarian crisis developing, Istanbul reports. U.S. bombers hit Oschersleben, Kiel; R.A.F. continues raids on targets in France, Belgium. Russians tighten grip on Orel. Allied bombers sink

Federation Secretary



E. W. BRUNSDEN,

Secretary of the A.F.A., whose capable organizing contributed much to the success of the recent Convention.

Jap warship, one transport, off New Britain.

July 30th.—Canadians, Americans, push back Nazis on central and right Mount Etna line. Germans believed occupying much of northern Italy; new Italian regime prepares to court-martial Fascist leaders, London hears. Hamburg heavily bombed by R.A.F., R.C.A.F., for seventh time in week; 28 planes missing.

July 31st.—Russians take 20 more villages on Orel front, batter down reinforced Nazi counter-attacks. R.A.F., R.C.A.F., bomb Remscheid. Yugoslav government in London states Slovene irregulars have broken through enemy lines in northern Italy. Enemy pushed further back on all fronts in Sicily. British war cabinet stands by for possible emergency meetings. Himmler in Hamburg to quell peace demonstrations, Moscow radio reports. U.S. troops move closer to Munda. Giraud heads all French forces, de Gaulle permanent president of defence committee.

Aug. 1st.—U.S. bombers hit Ploesti oilfields, Rumania, in low-level, daylight raid. Nine more towns taken in Sicily. Goebbels orders all non-essential civilians to leave Berlin, is Stockholm report.

Aug. 2nd.—Algiers radio warns Italians air force will strike again. Eighth Army opens big offensive against Catania; U.S. troops take San Stefano. Russians advance 5 to 7 miles on Orel sectors, take 100 more villages. U.S. bombers raid Nazi airfields at St. Omer and Merville by daylight. Washington states U.S. army air force alone gets 4,500 planes monthly, greater than combined production of Axis countries. Total U.S. production exceeds 7,000.

Aug. 3rd.—Allies further reduce enemy bridgehead on Sicily. Messina, Naples, bombed. Axis radio reports seven-point peace terms offered Italy; equivalent to complete surrender. In eighth smashing raid in ten days, R.A.F., R.C.A.F. bomb Hamburg; thirty planes lost in this and other raids. Russians take two roads from Bolkhov to Orel and Karachev. U.S. forces almost at eastern end of Munda airfield.

Aug. 4th.—Allied land, sea, air power join in mighty assault on Mount Etna line; advances made on all fronts. U.S. cruisers reported in action in Sicilian waters for first time. Naples bombed. No peace terms offered Italy, Eden states. Nazis retreat westward from points close to Orel; Russians narrow escape corridor to 13 miles. Nazi offensive halted on Donets front, after five days. Orel falls.

Lin Sen, aged president of China, died on Sunday after a long illness. General Chiang Kai-Shek has been named acting president.

A.F.A. Officers

Lew Hutchinson was re-elected chairman; Norman F. Priestley first vice-chairman, and George E. Church second vice-chairman at a Board meeting following the Convention of the A.F.A. Directors had previously been elected by the sections, James Jackson of Irma, president of the A.F.U., taking the place of W.G. Logan of Holden as representative of that organization. Otherwise the directorate remains unchanged, as given in the list of names of signatories of the Board's report for the past year, published in another place in this issue.

A.F.A. CONVENTION (Continued from page 5)

Consultation Upon National Policies

It was urged that wartime regulations affecting agricultural commodities be drawn up in consultation with representatives of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture or its member bodies; and also that representatives of the organized farmers be appointed in greater numbers to commissions dealing with agricultural and national policies.

Poultrymen of Alberta were asked, through their organizations, to deal with the A.F.A. Poultry Division and recognize it as the proper body to deal with poultry problems.

Setting up two commissions, one for Eastern and one for Western Canada, to determine as accurately as possible the average cost of production for the principal lines of farm products, was recommended. The desirability of adequate representation of organized agriculture and the universities on the commissions was set forth.

A detailed resolution which "condemned the whole price ceiling policy of the Canadian Government as a policy which tends to perpetuate poverty among the agricultural people" was defeated; and the Board was instructed to draw up another resolution dealing with the position of agriculture in relation to price ceilings.

Adherence to the principle of public ownership, regulation and control of radio broadcasting was reaffirmed, and it was suggested that organized farmers should be represented on the Board of Governors of the C.B.C. and further, that the building up of unity in Canada and firmer establishment of the good neighbor relationship with the U.S. should be promoted by "having actual farmers" from the areas concerned "give a first hand recital of their problems over the Canadian radio."

It was agreed that future Annual Meetings of the A.F.A. shall be held early in December.

Seven Great Ideals of Co-operation Set Forth

Seven great ideals of co-operation were enumerated by the late Thomas Lawther, in his presidential address to the recent Co-operative Congress in Edinburgh. Mr. Lawther, who had rendered distinguished service to the co-operative movement in Britain, died suddenly at his home in Northumberland, within a week after the Congress.

The seven ideals referred to were: the ideal of members satisfying their own needs as consumers and producers; the ideal of introducing a new spirit into industry and social life; the ideal of making industry the servant of man instead of his master; the ideal of introducing into industry the sweetness and harmony of co-operation in place of jealousy, rivalry and vicious competition; the ideal of making each man's good the responsibility of all, and the welfare of all the objective of each; the ideal of importing into trade a moral basis, and making it a joint co-operative effort to raise the standard of life in all its phases, instead of an "economic struggle"; and the ideal of making service and not profit the aim of industrial organization.

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THE ENGINEER SAYS

A Column of Practical Value
for Farmers

By L. M. KILMISTER,
C.E., Mech.E., A.M.Inst. E.T.

With this issue The Western Farm Leader inaugurates a new service for readers. Mr. Kilmister, who conducts the column, is an expert with wide practical experience.

Dust and Grit

Dust and grit are two of the deadliest enemies that machinery can possibly have, and no effort must be spared to exclude them. Seen under the microscope, particles of grit present numerous sharp corners and razor edges, and when these sharp CUTTING particles come into contact with rotating and sliding parts they immediately set up a harsh grinding action.

There are three ways in which dust and grit can get into the engine and into machine bearings and gears, and these are: (1) via the fuel tank; (2) via the air cleaner; (3) via lubricating oil and grease.

Never pump fuel direct from a drum into the fuel tank. Although the drum may be free from water, sediment and scale, there is a good chance that foreign matter has found its way into the open end of the hose, and there is also the added danger that small particles of rubber, dislodged through chemical action from the interior of the hose, may find their way into the tank along with the fuel.

A chamois leather, loosely fitted over the mouth of a funnel, will trap all grit, scale, water and other foreign matter. It takes more time to fill the tank this way, but that it is time well spent will be realised by those who have had to spend hours in cleaning out their carburetion systems in addition to paying for parts that were prematurely worn out by grit and other trash that could have been excluded.

Give the air cleaner the service specified by the makers; grit entering the carburation system via the medium of the air cleaner is every bit as deadly in its operations as grit that enters via the fuel tank.

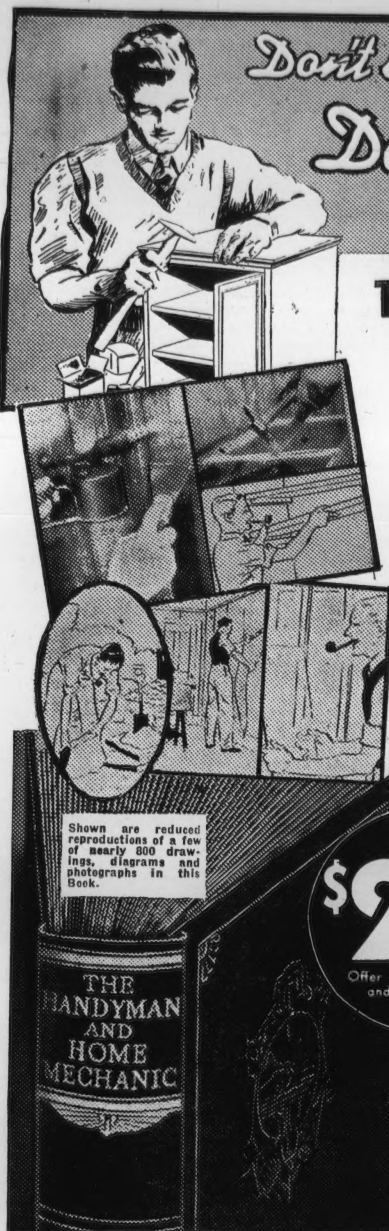
Keep lubricating oil and grease covered at all times. Once dust has blown into a lubricant it is immediately transformed from a friend of machinery into a fiend that will wear at the vitals of any mechanism with which it comes into contact. A lubricant that has become so contaminated must on no account be used for lubricating purposes, as it has now become a first-class grinding compound. Such contaminated lubricants may be used to protect the machined parts of stored machinery from rust, but it should be scrupulously removed to the last particle before the machine is again brought into operation.

After oiling and greasing machinery, wipe off all surplus lubricant, as this surplus acts as a trap for dust and grit that will, sooner or later, find its way into working parts with disastrous results.

"Cheap" Grades are Costly

Don't try to economise by experimenting with inferior grades of lubricants in the mistaken notion that because they cost less they are going to save you money. Such is most emphatically not the case. Employment of such lubricating mediums is actually going to cost you more money by virtue of the fact that these so-called "cheap" lubricants fail to properly carry out their task, and thus permit excessive wear and tear of vital and expensive parts.

The experimenting was done by the manufacturers of your machinery at considerable trouble and expense before this machinery ever entered the sales-room.



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Primary Concern

The primary concern of agriculture must be the production of food and seeing that the peoples of the world receive proper nutrition, declared Dr. R. D. Sinclair, dean of agriculture at the University of Alberta, to a large audience at the Olds School of Agriculture field day. Industry is using some agricultural products, he said, but these were really insignificant quantities.

CEILING PRICES ON FRUIT

Ceiling prices have been placed on peaches, pears and plums, but owing to winter damage and short crops prices will be higher than those prevailing last summer.

Herman Linder, Sr., farmer and rancher of the Cardston district, was killed last week by a fall from a load of hay. The stamped performer, Herman and Warner Linder, are sons.

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Interests of The United Farm Women

School Holiday Months

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

Probably most of you have noticed how the mention of the name of certain months seems to bring a mental picture. Sometimes it is one associated with our work of that month, or it may be of some pleasure or some anniversary to which we look forward.

Among us farm people the pictures may vary with the type of farming or the location or some other factor influencing it. And there is a wide variety in this one Province. There are the big ranches and the smaller farms with their different specializations of cattle or grain or poultry, bees or pigs, sheep or bees, or what you will.

Thought Common to Many

But when the months of July and August are mentioned, there is a thought common to a great many of these different types of homes. That is they are the holiday months. Oh, don't mistake me. I do not mean for the farmers or their wives. Far from that. I mean they are the school holiday months. In many homes there will be a sense of relief that lunches do not have to be prepared. There will not have to be reminders in the morning of the hour. There will be no getting some ready and a hasty scrutiny of others to see that they pass muster.

In fact, in addition to the lack of the task of getting them off, there is very, very often a feeling of gratitude that these younger members of the family are home and can lend a hand. Sometimes it may mean only for odd chores, but country children as a rule soon begin to have to take on a surprising number of regular tasks. Probably this year will find that more true than usual when there is the anticipation of the long holiday and the almost universal shortage of help on the farm.

There are some who have much regretted this longer holiday and have felt too much time was being wasted. When we stop to think of it, these months may, after all, be most valuable not only to the parents who will get the extra help, but to these younger members of society as well. Many of them will receive training in household work or in work about the farm that will be invaluable to them later on. I mean the mere ability to do the work. In addition to that, the manner and method may make a strong impression. It will be part of their education for life.

Conception of Education Changing

And how our conception of what we term education is changing. There was a time when for the smaller ones it meant an introduction to the three R's, "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic." To the older ones it was the acquiring of book knowledge in order to pass

examinations leading to some occupation or profession. And it might be added that that was usually other than farming. People on the farm could get along without much.

With that old idea in mind, you may be interested to note a report I read in *The School* from the Ontario College of Education. Reports are given regarding educational progress in Canada. The one from Alberta naturally interests us and is, no doubt, typical of what is going on elsewhere. It gives a condensed summary of reports from the new conception of curriculum-building for high school.

Objectives in Order

It says the majority of the reports rank the objectives in the following order: (1) social responsibility, (2) character and personality, (3) scholarship and discipline. Other objectives ranked as highly important are training for health, training for home membership and home-making, and training for an effective and wholesome personality. Implied in these objectives are training for vocational life and leisure activities. I quote this and I think you will find it well worth re-reading and pondering.

These summer months at home may well carry on some of these phases of this wider conception of education. Even in homes where the scholarship part may be somewhat lacking or forgotten, some of the other concepts may be stressed, thus playing a part in the education of our future citizens.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

In addition to raising \$70.86 for the Red Cross, members of Sunnibend U.F.W.A. (Pibroch) donated a baby's layette and mother's apron.

Jenny Lind U.F.W.A. (Scandia) has been sponsoring a series of diphtheria inoculations. To date, these women have raised \$59 for the Prisoners of War Fund.

Reports of their picnic, presented at the last meeting of Pollockville U.F.W.A., showed that \$38 was realized, \$10 of this being from the sale of a quilt.

One of the highlights of the year, writes Mrs. E. Pickering, secretary of Roseleaf U.F.W.A., "is our U.F.W.A. Summer Conference, held this year at Sylvan Lake, when our two presidents, Robert Gardiner and Mrs. Winifred Ross, spoke to us." Recently the members enjoyed a demonstration on fruit canning and jelly making. Money for war work was raised by serving lunch at an auction sale; \$14 was spent in wool for Red Cross knitting, and donations of \$10 each were sent to the Milk for Britain fund, the Greek War Relief Fund and Chinese Relief Fund.

GILBERTIAN REFLECTIONS

*When the farm lady isn't busy churning,
Or battling hens that want to sit and set,
She is packing wood to keep the home fires burning,
Or working on the meals she has to get—
Temptation to slow down she's bound to smother—
There are so many duties to be done—
Taking one consideration with another,
Her lot is not a very happy one.*

*In her off hours she is bundling things for Britain,
Or giving—or attending—Red Cross teas.
There are letters to the troops that must be written,
And parcels to be packed for overseas.
The usual tasks that fall to wife and mother
She absolutely doesn't dare to shun—
Taking one consideration with another,
Her lot is not a very happy one.*

*Yes, the farm lady certainly keeps going,
For crammed with this and that is every day.
The mileage in her constant to-and-froing
Would fill Olympic sprinters with dismay.
The farm lady though could scarce endure if
No skirmishes with time had to be won,
And after all I'm not so very sure if
Her lot is not a fairly happy one.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

Farm Home and Garden

Butterscotch Cake: Boil together 1 cup brown sugar, 1/4 cup butter, 1/4 cup milk, until a small amount will form a ball in cold water. Heat 1-1/4 cups milk and add to syrup gradually. Cool. Sift 3 cups flour, 3 tsp. baking powder, 1/2 tsp. salt. Cream 3/4 cup brown sugar with 1/2 cup shortening, add 3 eggs, well beaten, and 1 tsp. vanilla. Combine with syrup and flour; bake in moderate oven about 50 minutes.

South African Bean Stew: Cut into small pieces 1-1/2 lbs. stewing lamb (or chuck, flank or round of beef) and roll in flour mixed with salt and pepper. Slice thinly 2 onions, brown in hot fat; add meat, brown well. Add 4 cups boiling water, cover closely and simmer 45 minutes; add 3 cups green beans, cut in short lengths, cook 10 minutes; then add 6 medium potatoes, cut in half, and continue cooking until meat and vegetables are tender.

Friar's Omelette: Pare, slice and cook 6 apples to smooth apple sauce; add 4 tablespoons sugar and cool. Beat yolks of 4 eggs, and add to apple sauce, beating well; fold in stiffly beaten whites. Melt 4 tablespoons butter, blend well with 4 tbs. bread crumbs. Spread half of buttered crumbs in casserole, pour in custard mixture, sprinkle remainder of crumbs on top. Bake in slow oven for half an hour. Serve at once.

Cucumbers require shallow cultivation, as deep hoeing may injure the roots.

Net curtains should be washed twice as often in summer as in winter, to prevent dust rotting the fabric.

Summer Squash: can be used when the fruits are partially grown and the skin soft enough to cut easily with the thumb-nail. To prepare, scrub well, cut into medium-sized pieces, and place in saucepan with only enough water to prevent scorching. Cook until soft, add butter and salt.

Learning that a family, who had lived in the district until they returned to the Channel Islands just before the war, were now prisoners of war in Germany, Rainier U.F.W.A. at their last meeting decided to send them parcels and letters. This Local is protesting against the school term proposed for next year, and asking larger canning sugar ration.

The bulletin on "Education of Women for Democracy", by Mrs. Taylor, was read and discussed at the last meeting of Conjurung U.F.W.A. and very much enjoyed; "it was something to think about," writes Mrs. Harry Walke, secretary. The roll call was answered with "canning hints" and the discussion on how to improve the health of the community was interesting.

Rationing of jam, honey, syrups and canned goods would be much fairer for all than the present system, in the view of Mazeppa U.F.W.A., writes Mrs. H. Vickery, secretary. At their last meeting, held in the home of Mrs. Teatsworth, members worked on quilt blocks. A collection for materials for Red Cross quilts was taken up, as well as one for the Prisoners of War Fund and one for smokes or candy for three local boys overseas.

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U.F.W.A. Conference Hears Informative Address

By Mrs. M. L. STETSON

Especially interesting and informative addresses were given at the recent

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CJCA Echoes from Friendly Voice of the Foothills

Well folks! here it is holiday time again, and consequently you're probably missing some of the familiar voices on the Friendly Voice of the Foothills. But all too soon, for those on their holidays, they'll be back again, and maybe things will take on a little more semblance of order.

The new voice you've been hearing lately on the Club Journal program, is that of Joan May, a very lovely young lady, the newest addition to our staff. Joan is going to take care of the club announcements for the next two weeks, while Hazel Robinson takes her well-earned vacation. We know you'll all be listening, and wishing her the best of luck.

"Harmony Unlimited", the program that many of you liked so well when it was heard every morning around nine o'clock, is back on the air again. Only this time it's been moved away down the line to the 7:45 spot in the evening, Monday and Wednesdays, and one half hour earlier, 7:15, on Fridays.

"Hits of the Week", heard every Saturday afternoon at 5:45, is experiencing a few difficulties in the matter of music. As you would assume from its title, it is a cross section of the "younger set's" choice of the numbers that they want to listen and dance to. But, here's the catch. The top hits of the week are not always available in the recorded manner. However, "the show must go on" and so we ask for your kind indulgence, as we play the closest we can get to the hits of the week.

Well folks! that's all for this time, but remember, victory is still around the corner, so, Carry On.

TEA AND COFFEE RATIONS

Present tea and coffee rations in Canada will continue for "some time to come" says an Ottawa despatch.

annual conference of the U.F.W.A. in Jasper-Edson and West Edmonton constituencies, held in Edmonton under the directorship of Miss Martha Rafn.

A survey of the accomplishments of the U.F.W.A. since its inception in 1916, given by Mrs. Ross, the Provincial President, was of decided interest, as were the brief accounts of work done during the past year by the secretaries of the various Locals represented.

J. E. Brownlee, K.C., Vice-president of United Grain Growers, gave an excellent address on Social Security; Mrs. Frank Conroy, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Edmonton, explained commodity price control, and Miss Vera Richards brought valuable information on nutrition.

During the day community singing was led by Mrs. M. E. Lowe and Mrs. Fred McCalla. Under the leadership of the latter, Mrs. W. Hecko, Mrs. L. Schroter and Miss Viola McGhan gave several delightful numbers.

Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. E. Johnstone, directors for Battle River and Vegreville constituencies, were visitors.

Co-operating with the U.F.A. Local, Griffin Creek U.F.W.A. (Berwyn) operated the lunch stand at the sports day, and served refreshments at the dance which followed.

At their annual luncheon, Lethbridge U.F.W.A. discussed bulletins and the director, Miss Molly Coupland, gave a report on Farm Young People's Week.

A demonstration on wartime canning, to be held August 27th, is being sponsored by Stony Plain U.F.W.A. A dance and concert is planned for August 11th, in aid of the Queen's Canadian Fund.

U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES

A Letter To All Junior Locals

Dear Juniors:

Little things are important. "During the six months ended March 1st, 1943," we are told, for instance, "more than 41 tons of toothpaste and other collapsible tubes were collected at drug stores and other agencies and sent to smelters. This yielded sixteen tons of tin, vital for war use. From 250 tubes the tin for one Bolingbroke bomber is obtained. It is estimated that the water canteens used in Libya and Egypt required the tin from one month's supply of returned tubes; the tin from one ointment tube will line 20 water bottles. Bren guns, tanks, bronze bearings, main bearings, high pressure valves and electrical aircraft equipment all require tin."

Sometimes we go to buy toothpaste and forget to take an empty tube with us, and when we can't get the toothpaste say to ourselves, "what difference would one tube make?" One tube does not make much difference but a lot of tubes together make a big difference.

Applies to Junior Locals

The same applies to our Junior Locals. Some may think their Local isn't doing much and isn't important, but all the Locals taken together are doing a good work, despite all the handicaps there are at the present time. When you are tired and so busy, don't become too discouraged. You folks on the farms have a most important part to play in the war effort. Yours is an essential industry and you have a calling of which to be proud. We know you have lost some of your leaders, but you have plenty left. They just need to be encouraged a little.

And, talking of leaders, you will be interested to know that our former junior president, Lt. K. G. Thring, is in England. According to the last word received he was feeling fine and had been able to visit his father's home and to sing in the same church where his father used to when he was a boy.

From reports received from many of the Locals we see that the members make a point of writing to the boys and girls in the forces and sending them parcels. I imagine most of you are very careful in wrapping and packing parcels, but just in case, might I remind you to be extra careful, especially in packing foods and liquids. The base post office handled 20 million pounds of parcels last year, which were sent in bags by train, truck and boat, so be sure to pack your parcels well in strong boxes with food in cans or tins, all well tied.

Yours sincerely,

EILEEN BIRCH,
Secretary.

Choosing of judges for the sports day, discussing rules, and arranging for practice, constituted the chief business at the last meeting of Conrich Juniors, according to a report from Mina Albertson, secretary. Following a short entertainment and lunch, the meeting adjourned by singing "God Save the King".

In Britain, 60 per cent of the personnel of plants building tanks are women.

Effective on Monday, wheat growers will be able to have any necessary quantity of wheat gristed for family use, outside of their delivery quotas.

Effective last week, revised ceiling prices on eggs were set by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The maximum wholesale price in Alberta is 47-1/2 cents-47 cents in outlying production areas. The maximum mark-up allowed retailers was set at 6 cents per dozen.

FARMERS!

Your Co-op. Store depends on you for success. In spite of wartime regulations, short supply in some lines, and shortage of help, we still make progress. Our staff will cheerfully serve you to the utmost possible in—

Groceries and Fruit,

Fresh and Cured Meats

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Bee Supplies

Posts

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TODAY
BUILD FOR A
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Drumheller

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

ANNUAL CONVENTION of the U.F.A.

The Executive of the Association announce that the next Annual Convention of The United Farmers of Alberta and The United Farm Women of Alberta will be held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, from Tuesday, January 18th next, to Friday, January 22nd, inclusive.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

To ensure a successful Annual Convention, we must increase our numbers. Our Membership Drive is now in progress.

Owing to shortage of gas and rubber we are depending on our members to canvass for, and secure, new members.

The United Farmers of Alberta

OTTAWA LETTER
(Continued from page 1)

limited to representatives of the United States and Britain, and it was set up originally by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill shortly after the United States entered the war. Its main function is, of course, to co-ordinate food production, to distribute surpluses, having regard to the strategic and industrial needs of the United Nations. It is certain that the board will continue to function after peace comes, possibly with increased powers and objectives.

The Department of Agriculture has received many requests for large supplies of forage crop seeds—for alfalfa, red clover, and alsike clover. Government authorities are urging farmers to save a part of their crop for seed so that a stock may be built up to meet the demand that will inevitably come from European countries. When the war ends there will be a tremendous outcry from all the occupied countries for seed with which to re-establish agriculture on a normal basis. The same will apply to stock. Just how Canada can help out in the latter problem remains to be seen.

Royal Navy's Proud Record

Well over 120,000 British and Allied vessels were convoyed by the Royal Navy, up to March last, and losses in these convoys, to the end of 1942, were kept down to about one-half of one per cent. In troop convoys losses have been very small. Out of about 3,000,000 soldiers who had been moved all over the world, up to March of this year, only 1,348 had been killed or drowned.

Over 95 per cent of Canada's crude petroleum and natural gasoline comes from Turner Valley.

Arrange Convention
of U.F.A. for JanuaryExecutive Wire Protest to Ottawa
re F.C.A.A. Bill

Arrangements for the 1944 Annual Convention of the U.F.A., to be held at the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, January 18th to 21st, were made at the recent meeting of the Executive, held at the central office. A number of resolutions were prepared for submission to the annual meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, which all members of the Executive attended. On receipt of the draft bill to amend the F.C.A.A., a telegram was despatched to Hon. J. L. Hsley, protesting the late hour at which the legislation had been introduced, and suggesting changes which would allow of revision of all debts incurred up to the end of 1938, and setting up of boards of appeal. Such boards, it was suggested, should consist of a judge and representatives of creditor and debtor interests. Dealing with the congestion of wheat at the lakehead, a telegram was sent to Hon. J. A. MacKinnon urging that the national selective service allocate sufficient labor to terminals for the unloading of cars.

Elect Advisory Committee

An advisory committee was elected at a recent meeting of members and patrons of the U.F.A. Co-op Store at Medicine Hat, following addresses by President Robert Gardiner and by General Manager Norman F. Priestley and superintendent of stores R. M. McCool of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative.

The Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

The 1942-43 crop year ended on July 31st. It is hard to say as yet what the wheat carryover figures were on that date. The visible supply of wheat was around 400 million bushels and the supply in store on farms probably between 225 and 250 million. This will give a carryover somewhere between 625 and 650 million bushels.

The current year's crop will be substantially below the 1942 production of 592 million bushels. The Prairie Provinces harvested 565 million bushels last year and a rough guess at this year's production would be around 300 million bushels.

Alberta Crop Conditions

Alberta's crop conditions range from poor in the south-east corner and fair in the Peace River block and south-central Alberta to good in north-central Alberta. Harvesting will start in the extreme south-eastern part in another week or ten days. Alberta has had substantial hail damage in certain areas.

A determined effort is being made to increase the flow of feed grains from Canada to the United States. The success of this will depend largely on transportation facilities. The United States wants 100 million bushels of Canadian grain and as quickly as possible.

European crops are much better than last year or in fact any other year. Canada is still sending monthly shipments of wheat to Greece. If Italy surrenders, Canada will make wheat available to the people of that nation but shipping must be provided and ships are scarce.

Results of Experiments
in Growing Kok-Sagyz in
Canada for Rubber Content

Reports on the production of Russian dandelion, Kok-Sagyz, at eight experimental farms and stations in Canada last year, show that returns varied from 1,600 pounds per acre in Manitoba, to 8,100 pounds at Kentville, Nova Scotia. At Lethbridge production was at the rate of 4,600 pounds. The average was at the rate of about 5,100 pounds per acre, which compares with from 4,000 to 5,000 in Russia and about 5,000 in the U.S. These findings were based on quarter-acre plots. There was considerable variation in the rubber content of the roots grown in this country, from 2 to 7 per cent. Some seed was harvested from the plots grown last year and this, with some supplies from Russia and the U.S., was sufficient to plant 35 acres this year at 9 experimental farms and stations.

District 12 of A.F.U.
Convene, Lethbridge

W. H. Childress, High River, was re-elected president of District No. 12 of the Alberta Farmers' Union, at the second annual convention held in Lethbridge recently. K. R. Miller, Carmangay, was chosen vice-president; and sub-directors are L. A. Mueller, Champion; C. M. Ackroyd, Magrath; A. Burbidge, Macleod; E. Howg, Enchant. Mrs. Mary B. Pharis, Magrath, is secretary, and L. E. Pharis director of the central board from the district. Hon. D. B. MacMillan spoke during the day, and at the closing banquet fraternal greetings were brought from the Alberta Poultry Producers, the U.F.A., by Norman F. Priestley, the U.G.G., by J. J. MacLellan, and the A.F.A. by E. W. Brunsden.

A Montreal clothing manufacturer was fined \$25,000 recently for infractions of price board regulations.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Aug. 4th.—Prices have declined slightly on a steady market. Good grass steers are \$10.75 to \$11.75, common to medium \$9 to \$10.50; good grass heifers \$10 to \$10.75, common to medium \$8.50 to \$9.50, choice dry fed steers and heifers 50c to \$1 more; good cows \$8.25 to \$8.75; canners and cutters \$4.50 to \$6.50; good bulls \$8.75 to \$9.25; good stocker and feeder steers \$9.50 to \$10.25, common to medium \$7.50 to \$9. Hogs are \$15.40 B1's at yards and plants, sows \$9.85 to \$10.10 liveweight at yards, \$12.40 dressed. Spring lambs are \$12.25 to \$12.75.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Aug. 4th.—Trading has slowed down somewhat owing to delayed slaughtering and labor shortage. Good to choice fed calves are \$12 to \$12.50; good to choice heavy steers \$12.25 to \$12.75, light \$12 to \$12.50, common to medium \$9 to \$11.75; good to choice heifers \$11 to \$11.50; good to choice light cows \$9.25 to \$10, heavy \$8.75 to \$9.25, common to medium \$7 to \$8.25 with canners and cutters \$5 to \$6.50 and bulls \$7.50 to \$9. Stocker and feeder steers are selling \$9.50 to \$10.50, heifers \$9.50 down and cows \$8 down. Good heavyweight veal calves are \$12 to \$13. Basic price for hog shipment is \$15.90, locals \$15.40 to \$15.60, sows liveweight \$9.75, plants basic \$15.40 to \$15.50, dressed \$12.40 flat. Good to choice heavyweight lambs are \$12 to \$13, yearlings \$7 down and ewes \$5.50 down.

The Dairy Market

Local prices are unchanged at 34 cents for first grade prints and 31 plus 8 cents for butterfat. Montreal is quoted at 33 and Toronto 32-7/8.

Butter solids at Vancouver are unchanged at 32-7/8.

Reorganization of Edinglassie U.F.A. Local, in the Chauvin district, took place recently, with E. A. Pitman, Jr., president and P. H. Perry secretary.

Farmers who, through no fault of their own, were unable to deliver their full quotas before the end of the crop year which closed July 31st, will be able to do so in the new crop year.

Farm collections in Alberta were 32 per cent better in the eleven months ended June 30th than in the same period a year earlier, according to reports from eight mortgage companies operating in the Province.

Present prices for cattle will hold, in the opinion of Hon. J. G. Taggart, chairman of the Canadian meat board, who told a Manyberries audience last week that while they are not likely to go higher, he believed they would not go lower.

Charges that a booklet carrying the title of a C.C.F. speakers' handbook, and circulated during the Ontario election campaign was actually the product of the Ontario Liberal Association were made on Saturday by E. B. Joliffe, C.C.F. Provincial leader.

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Southern Alberta DAIRY POOL Ltd.

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WHEATLETS

"The Perfect Cereal"

CAN'T AFFORD TO LET HOG PRICES FALL SERIOUSLY

Donald Gordon Presents View—
Barrage of Questions at
A.F.A. Convention

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—“It is inconceivable to me that the Government would let prices fall disastrously”, declared Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, when asked at the A.F.A. Convention what measures would be taken to guard against a slump in hog prices due to a probable heavy run late in the year. Mr. Gordon said the matter was one of Government policy. “Some people are inclined to think I am the Government,” he added, “but I am not.” The Government, however, in his judgment, would be obliged to take prompt action to ensure that the supplies of



DONALD GORDON

bacon which it had agreed to deliver for war purposes should not be jeopardized.

Barrage of Questions

The question, asked by Henry Young of Millet, was one of many with which Mr. Gordon was barraged after the completion of his address; while Frank S. Grisdale also dealt with a number which especially concerned the Foods Administration of the Board.

Dealing with the Board policy with reference to beef prices, Mr. Gordon said it was not practicable to put a price ceiling on a live animal, as one questioner suggested. The ceiling was placed on wholesale price levels, he said, and worked back so that packers could judge what prices to bid on animals.

Under this system producers had been able, especially during the past six months, said Deputy Foods Administrator Grisdale, to obtain better returns than would have been possible if the ceiling had been on live animals. Small dealers who could operate on a smaller margin of profit than large firms, he said, tended to keep prices up.

Norman F. Priestley referred to orders of the board imposing restrictions upon lines of goods handled in business and prohibiting additions to floor space except by permit which is rarely granted, and pointed out that these seriously hampered the co-operatives, which have shown great expansion. Mr. Gordon did not deal with this subject as a whole, but stated that farmers grouping themselves together to buy livestock, feed and fertilizer were exempted from the orders.

Sugar Rationing

Sugar rationing came in for a good deal of discussion, Mrs. J. Geddes of Winterburn, urging an increase in the amount allowed for canning. In 20 years of married life she had only bought two cans of fruit, canning all the family requirements herself.

Mr. Gordon did not hold out hope

Pork Production Drops in Denmark

Pork production in Denmark has dropped heavily during the war. Last year, reported production was 54 per cent less than in 1941, and 70 per cent below the average for the five pre-war years 1934-38. A substantial increase over last year, however, is estimated for 1943.

of an increase at this time. Canada and the U.S. and Britain had an agreement whereby a fixed volume of cane sugar could be imported, and we could get no more. Officials had found that they could spare 100 million pounds (275 million had been applied for, the greatest demand in history) for preserving, and this worked out at 11.3 pounds per applicant. Each district was given its quota, and in practice rural residents generally received more than those in urban areas. When it was pointed out that rural people, owing to distance from shopping centres are not in as good a position as urban people to buy foods containing sugar, Mr. Gordon replied: “The farmer can eat all the meat and butter he wants. He is in a far better position to fill his stomach. Urban people think the farmer is getting away with murder.”

Alberta's Surplus

Phillip Baker, President Alberta Sugar Beet Growers, regretted that because Ontario was unable to achieve anticipated sugar production, Alberta's surplus would be sent to that Province, and the industry here would have to absorb transportation costs. Sugar, said Mr. Gordon, must like other commodities be viewed from a national angle, and the country's supplies must be distributed evenly.

Only about 16 per cent, of 150 million pounds of the 900 million which Mr. Baker estimated as Canada's consumption under rationing this year, would be produced in Canada, he said. Yet Canada could produce 50 per cent of its needs on 125,000 acres, said Mr. Baker.

Asked why syrup, honey, jam, are not rationed, Mr. Gordon said that a big staff would be required, and the question was whether the situation was sufficiently acute, and whether the rationing of these goods was practicable. It had not been found possible as yet to ration fresh fruit and vegetables.

His attention being called by Mr. Young to permission granted to the C.P.R. to buy fence posts at 20 cents each, when there was a ceiling of 14 cents, Mr. Gordon said the costs of lumbering had increased considerably, and the company was one of those that had agreed to take the “squeeze” and pay more so lumbering could be continued. If any man could not purchase posts under the ceiling he should complain to the timber controller.

Old Age Pensioner's Position

“Do you expect Old Age pensioners to exist at present prices on \$20 a month?” Mr. Clayton asked. “If there's any group that can benefit by price control more than another it is the old age pensioner,” said Mr. Gordon.

To a question concerning the farmers' share of the national income, he replied, “Many factors need to be considered to determine accurately what that share is. I would like to see the farmer get a larger share, but you can't settle the whole argument in wartime.”

He pointed out that there is no ceiling on wheat prices.

To raise prices of agricultural products would not solve the farm labor problem, as war plants could outbid the farmers.

To a question from a member of the audience as to whether he would give up his job to become a farmer, Mr. Gordon replied that if the Government wanted to relieve him of his job he'd be glad of it. “I didn't want the job,” he said. He had taken it against his inclinations, as a duty, as a soldier did his responsibilities.

THE Binder Twine SITUATION . . .

- The war has affected the production and distribution of binder twine.
- So much so that a considerable proportion of the equipment of many plants remains idle, due to the lack of skilled labor.

U.G.G. Binder Twine

IS ALWAYS IN HEAVY DEMAND because of its well-known, smooth-running, trouble-free qualities—U.G.G. Binder Twine has set and maintained a high standard of service to the Farmer.

- U.G.G. is doing its best to maintain both the standard of quality and service and will continue to do so up to the full limit that war conditions permit.

Farmers will be well Advised

to place their orders for U.G.G.
Binder Twine as early as possible.

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Call on your U.G.G. Elevator Agent for
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**HELPER Springs and Parts for all Trucks****Subsidies on Feed
Grain Moving East
Follow C.F.A. Brief**

Shortly after the Eastern agricultural conference of the C.F.A. had presented a brief to a Federal Cabinet committee, setting forth the critical position of eastern livestock men in respect to feed grain and labor shortages; commending the Government for having authorized one million dollars' assistance to grain elevator companies to build up reserve stocks of feed grains in Eastern elevators to meet any possible emergency in coming winter; and asking an additional subsidy to stimulate the early ordering and storing of feed grains by farmers on their farms, it was announced that the Government would pay subsidies on feed grain moving East as follows: 2-1/2 cents per bushel in August, 2 in September, 1-1/2 in October, 1 in November and 1/2 cent per bushel in December. The brief estimated that from two to three times as much Western grain would be required in the East this year as the 40,000,000 bushels shipped last year.

The new farm machinery order, announcing quotas for Canadian manufacturers and importers for the next year, provides for a supply of farm equipment equal in tonnage to about 77 per cent of the average of the 1940-41 output. It represents an increase of about 130 per cent over quantities allowed by the previous order. The quota for repairs is set at 156 per cent of the 1940-41 average output.

**Can Sow Crested Wheat
Grass, Brome, Alfalfa in
Early Fall or Very Late**

Crested wheat grass, brome grass, slender wheat grass and alfalfa may be sown in the autumn if sowing is early enough to establish good-sized seedlings (late August to early September), or, on the other hand, near enough to freeze-up so that germination does not take place until spring. These conclusions, from recent experimental work done in Saskatoon, are quoted by Dr. K. W. Neathy, director of the agricultural department of North-West Line Elevators Association, in a recent bulletin. Better results are obtained by sowing in stubble or weeds than on bare summer-fallow, it is pointed out; and sweet clover should not be sown in the autumn at all.

Buy \$5,000,000 Refinery

NORTH KANSAS CITY.—At a purchase price in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, National Co-operative Refinery Association, a federation of five regional co-operative wholesales, has purchased the refinery, oil compounding plant, pipe line and stock of the Globe company. Located at McPherson, Kansas, the plant has a maximum capacity of 17,500 barrels of crude oil a day. The new purchase brings to five the number of refineries owned by the federation, whose member-organizations had a combined volume of business at wholesale last year of nearly \$45,000,000.

Towns People Can Help...

Every bushel from this next harvest will be needed by the United Nations. Labour is very short. By assisting farmers with the coming harvest towns people will render a notable service to Canada's war effort.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

(17)

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

We know that even our Chinese friends (and we have many in Shanghai) will pardon us for remarking that the Mikado now knows that there is more than one 'Chink' in the Japanese armor.

After what has happened in Russia, Herr Schickelgruber now can readily believe that the "Hammer and the Sickle" are still pretty good instruments even in wartime.

The chickens out at the rawnch have begun moulting. Yep, just feathering their own nests and neglecting ours.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J.M.T., Carbon: You are correct. Only the crass incompetence of the bureaucratic gang at Ottawa can explain why, when they rationed sugar, they didn't ration its by-products and substitutes such as golden syrup, corn syrup, jam, marmalade, honey, etc., so that everyone got a fair share of each. This column has been unable to get any of 'em for nearly a year.

At this writing the papers record a big increase in the butter stocks in Canada. It should be useful to grease the skids under a lot of guys warming their fannies in the seats of officialdom at Bytown.

NATURE NOTE

July 19th: In our neighborhood the geese and ducks are flying south and the fall crocuses are in bloom.

STAMP-EDE DRIVE

The Calgary Stamp-e de drive being over, folks can now 'eed the Stamp drive for war savings.

An Italian astronomer is reported to have discovered a new planet. We're not surprised. Even Mussolini is seeing stars these days, even though his own has gone out.

Connecticut statutes declare that the life of a dog or a cat is more valuable than that of a man. And yet most of us would kick up a fuss if we had to lead a dog's life.

And just think what it would cost to take a cat's life—all nine of 'em.

We recall that Professor Albert Einstein once said that the world will explode in the year 100,000,001,931. Our idea is that it's been on the bust for a heck of a long time now.

POME

A dainty grass widow was May,
And she was both pretty and neat;
But of the grass we can say,
It never grew under her feet.

We understand that more and more Russian women are joining the armed forces. It looks as if the Germans had better confine their fighting against the weaker sex.

OUCH! OUCH!! OUCH!!!

The Communist party in Canada being banned it is now going ahead to beat the banned.

TIM OF THAT ILK

Yep, and if you were to ask Prime Minister King why the ban is allowed to remain, he would probably just pass the Buck.

Postcard from G.H.J., Kamloops, informs us that the letters "C.C.F." stand for Canada's Coming Freedom.

He may be right. Anyhow the C.C.F.-ers have a Winch who is no crank but knows how to wind the

wisdom from the Coldwell of experience.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH
Even a good looking husband
doesn't always act handsomely.

A British writer on feminine topics says: "The more I examine present-day womanhood, the more I am disappointed in my search after ideal beauty which is the romantic novelist's dream." So the dear girls must be wearing the same kind of bathing suits over there.

**ALBERTA LIMERICKS
(Wheeler)**

Now Dolly, whose surname is
Peeler,
She lives in the hamlet of Wheeler;
At kisses she jibs,
So I tickled her ribs,
And discovered that she is a
squeeler.

Scientist declares that world precipitation is 16,000,000 tons a second. Gosh! That doesn't give us much time to save up for a rainy day.

AIN'T THIS A CORKER!

"Woman's Leg Found"—headline in a Vancouver paper. There must be something artificial about that story. We wonder she woodn't have missed it.

"Love is the Salt of Life" says a New York woman writer. Maybe that's why the sweet young things thirst after it.

TODAY'S BRIGHT THOUGHT
Many a wisecrack splits a
friendship wide open.

The submarine menace notwithstanding, too many people in this fair land are just standing around waiting for their ship to come in.

YA-HOO, MABEL!

Final returns from the South African general election give the Smuts government 110 members in a house of 153. Opposition candidates, who urged withdrawal from the war, have 43 seats as compared with 66 in the last house.

Moles are an aid rather than a detriment to the gardener, studies of their diet having shown that it consists of earth worms, white grubs, cutworms, wireworms, crickets, spiders, beetles, centipedes, millipedes and insect eggs, with little or no vegetable matter.

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555-13th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.Veterinary Questions
and Answers

*Paid-up subscribers may submit
veterinary questions. Replies will
not be sent by mail.*

Hog "Flu"

J.L. Airdrie.—What do you advise
for hog "flu"?

Ans.—This acts much like "flu"
in people and seems to run a course,
once the animal gets it. The best
thing to do is keep the pigs in small
bunches, feed oats and sour milk and
get a good tonic powder from your
veterinarian.

Worm Expeller

C.T., Delburne.—Do you advise
using phenothiazine for worming pigs?
If so, what dose?

Ans.—Phenothiazine is a very satis-
factory worm expeller for pigs. I
would advise using the suspension,
which is a liquid preparation. This
gives a more accurate dosage. The
dose of suspension is: pigs 25 to 50
pounds, one tablespoonful, over fifty
pounds two tablespoonfuls.

Heel Fly Has No Mouth

F.K., Stettler.—I have been told
that the heel fly does not bite. Is
this right?

Ans.—Yes. The heel fly has no
mouth and does not feed.

Calves Have Sore Eyes

S.M., Springbank.—I have several
calves that have very sore eyes.
Some of them seem to be blind. What
can I do for to cure them?

Ans.—This may be infectious Ker-
atitis. Use a 10 per cent solution of
argyrol in eyes twice daily; also
keep calves in a darkened place.

Urges Government Aid
in Fight Against Poultry
Disease in This Province

The immediate support of both
Provincial and Federal Governments
is needed in the fight against the
inroads being made on Alberta poultry
by disease, especially coccidiosis and
paralysis, declared C. W. Traves,
Provincial poultry commissioner, at
the semi-annual meeting of the Alberta
Poultry Federation, held last week in
Calgary. The shortage of top grade
eggs in Alberta was discussed by A. F.
Darnells, Federal poultry inspector,
who said that while output had in-
creased this year it had failed to keep
pace with heavier domestic demand.
The two egg drying plants, at Cal-
gary and Edmonton, had not been
able to fill their export quotas for
Britain.

CJCA

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for active service and willing to work for
financial independence, we invite you to
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business, supplying staple articles of
household and farm necessities, and give
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low price. Write for catalogue. Wire
Combs for any hand carding machine
\$3.75 set, del'd. Give measurements.
Bench Carders \$10 in. (without wooden
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Allied Bombers Do Thorough Job on Italian Armored Train



One of the victors surveys the wreck of an Italian armored train, near Syracuse, on the east coast of Sicily, after a successful attack by Allied bombers. Its guns totter

on the twisted floor of a flat car; shells it was carrying are thrown all around. Only an open gap is left behind the engine where another car had been. Syracuse, it will be

remembered, fell to the British Eighth Army on its push up the east coast, towards Catania, where the Axis have been making a strong stand.

Montgomery Interviews High Ranking Captives



Keeping Cool

